Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., OCTOBER 17, 1855.

VOL. XX.....NO. 40.

Edgefield Collegiate Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES! THE next Session will commence on Monday the 17th Sept., and continue fourteen weeks, The system of Instruction, under which this Insti-The system of instruction, under which this instruction has retained its popularity for the last four years, will be continued, with such improvements as in cularged experience has suggested. The same Teachers who have proved so popular during the past year will be continued in the several departments. Whatever can be gained by a most thorough system, combined with faithfulness, competency and industry on the part of the Teachers—aided by a splendid Apparatus for illustrating the different branches of study—can be safely promised to those who wish for their daughters an enlarged and liberal

the surest guarantee of success for the future, and rely upon these, and our continued efforts during the coming year, for the continuance of that liberal patronage which has always been so cheerfully ac-

orded to this Institution.
It is of importance to the Pupils that they be present as early as possible after the commencement.
The Rates of Tuition in the different departments

Collegiate Department, per session, - \$15.00 Optional Studies, FOR WHICH THE CHARGE IS EXTRA.

Music Department - - - - - \$18 00

tune.

There is also a charge upon all the Pupils of 50 cents a Session for contingencies.

IT All bills are payable at the close of each Session.

CHAS. A. RAYMOND, PRIN.

Curryton Academies.

THE MALE DEPARTMENT of these Acade-The Female Department will be supervised by

Rates of Tuition.

Greek and Roman Literature with higher Mathematics......18,00

Panils are charged from the time of entering until the end of the Session. Tuition in advance.

The year is divided into two Session of five

Good board can be had in the neighborhood at from \$8 to \$10 dollars per month,
ROBT. MERRIWETHER;

Edgefield Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution are now in progress for the Fall Term under the control of Mr. W. E. McCASLAN, as Principal, and Mr. T. B. CROOKER as Assistant.

The regulations of the Academy are being re-

arranged by the Teachers conjointly, and will soon be perfected.
The Village of Edgefield offers many inducements to parents in an educational point of view. It is perfectly healthy as a general rule. It is free from

the evil influences of grog-shops. It is a religious community. And it can justly boast of an enlightover the Male Academy the Trustees exercise a

direct supervision and are consulted in all cases of extreme punishment. They propose to give more of their attention in future to the weekly reviews of the scholars, that an additional stimulus may be imparted to the classes.

The present Teachers are capable and energetic young gentlemen in their respective departments. Their School numbers about 40 at this time, leaving abandant room for 20 more. It is hoped that parents and guardians within reach of us will immediately rmbrace the opportunity.

Terms as per last Session.

R. T. MIMS, A. SIMKINS, G. A. ADDISON, LEWIS JONES, BENJ. WALDO.

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens ing a School upon his premises in Edgefield Village, on the first Monday in August next, wherein will be taught the higher branches of

English and Classical Literature. No pains will be spared to render ample satisfaction to parents who may intrust their children to his care both as to learning and discipline. Charges the same as at the Village Academy, and invariably in

THE will also attend to the practice of LAW and EQUITY, for the District—and may be found on Saturdays and a portion of sale days at his Office, on Saturdays and a post-solver Mr. B. C. Bryan's Store.
WILLIAM LOGUE.

ACARD. THE Undersigned returns his sincere thanks to his friends for their patronage while located in

Hamburg, and hereby informs them that he can be found (after 1st September next,) at the House of WARD, BURCHARD & CO., opposite the Masonic Hall, Augusta, Ga., where he would be luppy to see and serve them, and where a FULL and Complete Stock of Dry Goods,

can always be found, which will be sold as LOW as from any House in the City.

M. A. RANSOM. Hamburg, Aug 13,

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS! THE Subscriber, living near Bethel Church,

L below the Ridge, would inform the Cotton Planters of Edgefield and the surrounding Districts, COTTON GINS, Of a very SUPERIOR QUALITY-warranted to

give satisfaction. I am also prepared to REPAIR OLD GINS, At very moderate prices. For information in regard to my capacity to do the above work, I would refer to Mr. B. T. Boatwright and Mr. Wade Holstein. Please address the subscriber, as well as the gentlemen referred to, at the Ridge P. O., S. C. WILLIAM GASTON.

Gept 5

and Silk Warp Flannels.

WILLIAM SHEAR.

Augusta, July 30, tf 29

"Economy is Wealth !" GOOD clean Rags of every description will be purchased at the "Advertiser Office." Price,

Choice Poetry.

THE EARTH IS FULL OF SUNSHINE. When the heart is full of glee, For the light within our spirit Shines on everything we see; Then it finds the smallest trifles For its happiness suffice, And pleasure in the simplest thing, As in the things of price.

There is a sunshine in the flowers. In the shadowy forest trees-There is sunshine in the rippling brook That whispers with the breeze: It looks on us from every face, The homely and the fair; And the happier the spirit feels,

A lovely thing is sunshine, And gladdens where it falls ; But more beautiful the sunny heart That all things blessing calls-That is always seeing something For which to render praise; A spirit full of thankfulness

In all its works and ways.

The more it seeks to share.

That can pass along earth's pilgrim, And not think all untrue, To whom earth's hopes seem but a shade (Alas; they are but few)-And the bitter leaves for others.

Extracting but the sweet, For such hearts make their happiness From everything they meet, And they who thus unruffled Can glide down the stream of life,

With a spirit that elastic springs From all its care and strife; Have a well of joy within them That not lightly will depart, For they bear about their Paradiso A mild and joyous heart.

And are not such more happy, And more likely to be right, Than they who would persuade us, earth Hath nought for us but night? For I say-and its a doctrine That the many will receive-There is hope for every one on earth

If they only will believe!

YOU HAD BETTER GO AWAY, JOHN. Nor for my love implore; For I your sweetheart will not be. So trouble me no more! What is the use of talking thus? I will not go with you.

Upon my life, you trouble me, Ay, that indeed you do. You had better go away, John,

You really bore me quite; Don't tell me I am "beautiful," That I'm your "soul's delight;" Provoking 'tis, I do declare, That me you torment yet; I feel that such a swain as you No maiden ever met.

You had better go away, John : Ah? what is that you say-That you will take me at my word, And walk with Fannie Gray? You cannot be in carnest, John,

To leave me thus alone; Why don't you know I love but you-You are my dearest John? Oh! go not then away, dear John,

My error I confess; My heart is yours, and fond, I trust You'll never love it less; A trip, John, you've long promised me If I with you would go: If Fannie Gray you will forget,

Miscellaneous Reading

Love's answer you shall know.

following curious sermon preached at the town of Waterproofs, not far from Brandon: I may say to you, my breethering, that I am not an educated man, an' I am not one o' them as bleeves that edecation is necessary for a gos-pel minister, fur I bleeve the Lord edecates his preachers jest as he wants 'em to be edecated, and, although I say it that oughtn't to say it, yet in the state of Indianny, whar I live, than's no man as gits a bigger congregation nor whar

Thar may be some here to day, my breethering, as don't know what persuasion I am uv.
Well, I may say to you, my breethering, that
I'm a Hardshell Baptist. Thar's some folks as
don't like the Hardshell Baptists, but I'd ruther and although I've been a preacher uv the gospel

tex may be found; suffice it tu say it's in the leds of the Bible, an' you'll find it somewhar tween the first chapter of the Book uv Generations and the last chapter uv the Book av Revolutions an' ef you'll go an' sarch the Scriptures, as I have sarched the Scriptures, you'll not only find my tex thar, but a great many uther texes as will do you good tu read, an' my tex, when you shill find it you shill find it tu read thus : " An' he played on a harp uv a thousand trings

— sperits of just men made perfeck."

But I'll tell you the kind uv sperits as is ment in the tex, its fire. That's the kind of sperits as is ment in the tex, my breethering. Now you lite a segar or pipe with, and then thar's people's alone,

cam fire, fire before youre reddy and fall back, and many other kinds uv fire, for the tex sezs -" He played on a harp uv a thousand strings-

sperits uv just men made perfeck."

But I'll tell you the kind uv fire as is ment in the tex, my breethering its hell fire! an' that's the kind uv fire as a great many uv you'll come bin doin'-for "He played on a harp uv a thousand strings-sperits uv just men made

have the Piscapalians; an' they are a high sailin' and a high falutin set, and they may be likened unto a turkey buzzard, that flies up into the air, and he goes up and up, till he looks no bigger than your finger nail, and the fust thing you know, he cums down and down, and is a fillin' side uv the road-and "He played on a harp uv n thousand strings-sperits uv just men made

And then thar's the Methedist and they may be likened unto the squirrel, runnin' up into a tree, for the Methedist blieves in gwine on from one degree uv grace to another, and finally on to perfeckshun, and the squirrel goes up and up, and up and up, and he jumps from lim to lim, and branch to branch, and the fust thing you know, he falls and down he cums kerflummux, and that's like the Methedis, for they is allers fallin' from grace ah! And-" He played on a harp uv a thousand strings-sperits uv just men made

And then, my breethering, thar's the Baptist ah! and they hev been likened unto a possum on a simion tree, and the thunders may roll, and the earth may quake, but that possum clings there still ah! And you may shake one foot loose, and the other's thar, and you may shake all feet, loose, and he laps his tail round the limb, and he clings forever, for-" He played on a harp uv a thousand strings-sperits uv just men made perfeck."

A PENNSYLVANIA DURCHMAN PUZZLED.

A journeyman printer lately set out on foot and three dollars in his pocket. He soon found himself in Pennsylvania, and being weary, called at the inn of a Dutchman, whom he found quietly smoking his pipe, when the following dialo-

gue ensued:
"Vell, Mishter Valking Sthick, vat you vant?"

your pack, to cheat te galls?"
"No, sir, no Yankee pedlar." "A zinging teacher, too lazy to

"A chenteel shoemaker, vat stell "No, sir, or I should have mend before this. But I am not dispose submit to this outlandish inquisition give me supper and lodgings?"

"Torekly. But vat be you? A dat only makes tem lazy ?" "Try again, your worship." "A dentist, preakin' beeble's jaws at a dollar

a schrag, and running off mit old Shamboed's daughter ?" "No, sir, no tooth puller." cents vor dellin' der fortune like a blamed

"No phrenologist, your excellency." "Vell, den, vat de tuyfel are you? Shoost tell and you shall have some of te pest sassages vor your supper, and stchay all night vree gra-

dis midout charging you, mit a chill of visky to sthart on pefore preakfast." "Very well, your honor; to terminate colloquy, without further circumlocution, I am an humble disciple of Faust—a professor of " the art preservative of all arts'-a typographer,

at your service sir." Votsch dat ?" " A printer, sir; a man that prints books and newspapers."

"A man vat brints te nooshbabers! Oh yaw, yaw! By Choobiter! aye! aye! Dat ish it! a man vot brints nooshbabers!—yaw, yaw! Valk up, valk up, Mr. Brinter! Cheems, take the chentleman's pack off. Schon, pring some junks to de fire. Petsey, pring in some beer. A man vot brints de nooshpapers! I wish I may pe shot if I didn't tink dat you vash a Know Nothin."

ALPHABETICAL ADVICE.

A. Always attend to your avocation. Avoid e-houses and artful women. B. Benevolent but not prodigality-bury all bickerings in the bosom of forgetfulness. C. Contrive to collect cash and keep it. Do your duty and defy the devil.

Early endeavor to eradicate every error both of head and heart. F. Fight fairly when you do fight; but the better way is not to fight at all. Fiddle for no

G. Grace, goodness, gumption, a little goose grense, enable a man to slip thro' the world nighty easy. Get them and glory in them.

H. Harbor hope in your heart if you would be happy, but hark ye, hope cannot render rotton the rope of the hang man. I. Inquisitiveness is insufferable; indulge

J. Juleps may be called the juice of joy, and the yeast of jest; but too much joking often destroys the joviality of the social circle K. Kindness kindles the fire of friendship. kiss avails more than a kick.

L. Love the ladies, look before you leap .-Eschew lonferism. M. Make not mischief by medling with the matters of other folks.

N. Never be caught napping, except in the Order is heaven's first law-obey it. P. Pursue the plain path of probity, and put in practice what you will give in precept. Q. Quarrel not, quibble not, be not fond of

asking questions, or addicted to queries.

R. Rum ruins respectability; renounce, renew, and renovate. S. Seek salvation, Oh, ye sinner—become

saints and you are safe.

T. Take time by the forelock; try to turn every moment to account. verse there is unison; be ye therefore united for the sake of union.

Y. Yield to no tyrant; yeoman and their yoke fellows are lords of the soil.

Z. Zig-zaging is a characteristic of manytake a straight course through life, and zealous-

horrowed.

WEARING OF FLANNELS.

WE extract the following plain and sensible remarks upon the importance of wearing flannels next the skin, from the work of Physiology, recently published by M. LA BORDE, M. D., Professor in South Carolina College :-

perfeck."

Now, the different sorts uv fire in the world may be likened unto the different persuasions of years there is a sounder public opinion than the persuasions of years there is a sounder public opinion than the persuasions of years there is a sounder public opinion than the persuasions of years there is a sounder public opinion than the persuasions of years there is a consideration of the preparation of the properties of the persuasions of years there is a consideration of the properties of the persuasions of years there is a consideration of the properties of the persuasions of years there is a consideration of the properties of the persuasions of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a sounder public opinion than years the persuasion of years there is a sounder public opinion than years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years there is a consideration of the persuasion of years the years th formerly. I will now state very briefly the advantages of flannel and give some striking examples in confirmation. In the first place, it is to prevent the escape of animal heat. Secondly, it alds largely in protecting the body against the influences of sudden changes in the weather.

By preventing the rapid escape of the animal corpses, in a common best and by the graphs escape of the animal corpses, in a common corpses corps c the slight irritation of the general surface, its tendency is to keep up an equable temperature. The gentle friction aids in maintaining the circulation in the cutaneous vessels, and at the sametime imparts a healthful stimulus to the nerves. be readily perceived by observing the change of temperature and other effects produced on a part subjected to friction by the hand or in any other way. I know that the irritation produced by flannel is so great in some persons that they can number, as I have said, had stirred, and several not wear it next the skin. When it is worn of them had bitten their fingers in agony, and loosely as it should always be done, this friction must take place to a considerable extent in every movement of the body. I have to add, as nother advantage, that there is no other material which absorbs so well the exhalations from the skin. This fact very naturally suggests a frequent change of flannel or its thorough ventillation at night; the former, however, is to be

preferred. Much difference of opinion exists as to the time when flaunel should be put on and taken off, and here I think a great error is often committed. With very many it is a period of severe and dangerous trial; with not a few it should be worn through all the year, and this is the class of persons who stand most in need of it. It is a mistake to suppose that the wearer of flannel in the hot months necessarily suffers more from heat than others. I have heard many persons heat than others. I have heard many persons declare from persons experience that it is not so, and my own experience is to the same effect. Generally, a lighter article should be substituted during the summer action. Most persons conceive it unnecessary to wear it throughout the year, and now the guestion comes up when should the change of apparel be made. Boorhaave, in alluding to its dangers and difficulties "Refreshment and repose."

"Supper and lodgings, I reckon?"

"Yes, sir; supper and lodgings."

"Be you a Yankee pedlar, mit chewelry in

counts of the ravages of the cholera. No less than 11,000 persons have, it is said, been carried There is a very important matter connected with dress, which I cannot pass over in silence; reduced to 60,000 by death and flight. The I mean the wearing of flannel next the skin. In Grand Duke, it must be said to his credit, has ly affirmed in this letter that ten persons were

An Italian warehouse keeper in Palazzuolo, a fauborg of Florence, was buried for dead in the his way out to the surface. Still weak, he lived for three days on roots in the forest which surstartled his family, who were in mourning for him. He assured them that he distinctly felt otherwise injured themselves. They were all dead when the investigation was made. The utmost excitement prevailed on the subject

mong the population. DEATH OF ANOHER PALMETTO SOLDIER .- We egret to chronicle the death of Capt. Alex. Stuart, of this district, who died at or near Blackstock Depot, on Wednesday last, of that insidious disease consumption. Captain Stuart was universally respected by all who knew him. A gentleman of kind and amiable deportment, a true patriot, from the Emerald Isle, a brave and undaunted soldier, he served through the Mexican campaign as Orderly Sergeant of company G. passing through the various engagements that tried the chivalry of Carolina's sons, and braving every danger, he sustained the reputawith many others whilst battling nobly to the at all hazards, remember where you're from." His death is a loss to the citizen and to the soldier, and whenever a monument shall be erected (if ever) by the State, the memory of departed worth, the name of Alex. Stuart will be entitled

JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT .- We notice in

TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN FLO. THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION IN CALIFORNIA. Editorial life in California is described in a

devolved upon the members of the press, he gives this order of proceedings to be followed First-Gets up in the morning at 10 o'clock; dresses himself puts on his hat, in which are six or seven bullet holes, and goes to a restaurant in another, and a puppy in another; he smiles ly affirmed in this letter that ten persons were at the pleasent prospect of having something to lately buried alive. The horrible fact was brought do; fills out and despatches three blank challenges, a ream or two of which he always keeps of Russia, without, as yet, having approache on hand to save time; commences writing a chance for peace. That which is now required

leader, when as the clock strikes 11, a large man Trespiano cemetery, with many other supposed with a cowhide in one hand a pistol in the other, corpses, in a common grave. He awoke to a and a bowie knife in his belt, walks in and asks if his name is —; he answers by knocking tion where the means and expense are to the intruder down two pair of stairs with a enhanced one-half; and with every step of conbeen accepted, and suddenly remembers that he has a little affair to settle at the beach that day

at 3 o'clock; goes out, kills his man, and then comes in and dines on stewed grizzly; starts for pelled to bring her resources to that point, which he office gets mixed in a street row, and has the Allies could reach with comparatively little upon the table; knows what it is and merely on "moral reform," and then starts for the theatre; is attacked on the corner of a dark alley by three men; kills two of them and takes the other to the station house. Returning to the office at eleven o'clock, kills a dog with a paving stone; gets run over with a cab, and has the tail of his cont slitted by a thrust from a knife; and two bullet holes put through his beaver as he steps within his own door; smiles at his escape; writes until two o'clock and then turns in, with the happy consciousness of having two duels to fight the next day.

WHERE DOES OUR SPECIE GO?—When the rich mines of California were first discovered, and we began to receive the first fruits of the cult to enimate, but it must suffice the cult to enimate the cult miners, it was supposed money must be plenty; act the effect of a fall in exchanges here upon in fact, that we should be overrun with coin. Facts, however, show that these new golden fields are by no means adequate to keep our played in attacking and finally crushing. currency in a healthy condition. The character of our foreign trade in such as to keep our circulating medium pretty thoroughly drained. The report of the Register of the United States Treasury Department, for the quarter ending June 30, 1855, shows that the balance of trade is against us, and although the full amount of our exports exceeds our imports, yet this is more than made up by an excess of specie exported.

they came in the presence of the Allies. Up to this time, the expense has been great on the part of England and France, and the drain of resour-

topol, give assurance that the mistake of under-rating the enemy will not again be made. A year of precious time-thousands of lives millions of pounds sterling, were lost for want.

of energy in following up the battle of the Alma.

unt of our exports during the in expenses that cannot be avoided or maintain.

has suspended from the ministry one of its clergymen, for unchristian conduct. The following are the specifications:

"First Specification.—For associating himself

money will be scarce.

with an association known as the underground railroad, whose avowed business is to assist slaves from slave to free territory. "Second Specification .- For actually engaging in the business of assisting slaves in making

their escape from slave to free territory, which

is contrary to the laws of the United States and statute laws of the State of Indiana." Several of the witnesses stated that the offending minister had boasted to them of the number of slaves he had aided to escape, giving the names and places in Kentucky from which they had escaped; and one of them testified that he had heard him say that he had never denied belonging to the underground railroad, and that he had said in April, this year, in speaking of the people.—N. Y. Economist. relative numbers taken to Liberia by colonization, and to Canada by underground railroad, that 10,000 had gone to Liberia, and 35,000 to Canada by underground railroad.-Baltimore

A FORTUNATE YOUNG LADY .-- A young lady, one of the assistant teachers in the Webster Grammar School of Cambridge, Mass., has received information from the proper authorities in Para, Brazil, of the death, at that place, of a Mr. S., who has left property to her, by will, to the amount of \$70,000. It is said the bequest, so unexpected, comes from a disappointed suitor of the lady, who, in despair at his rejection, some eight years ago, wandered away to South America, and made a fortune there.

WIT AGAINST PHILOSOPHY .- A temperance lecturer, descanting on the essential and purifying qualities of cold water, remarked, as a knock-down argument, that, " when the world became so corrupt that the Lord could do nothing with it, he was obliged to give it a thorough sousing in cold water." "Yes," replied a wag, "but it killed every

darned critter on the face of the airth!" A friend asked a pretty little child of six years old, "Which do you love best, your cat or your doll?" The little girl thought some time before answering, and then whispered in the ear of the questioner, " I love my cat the best, but please ion't tell my doll."

PEPPERMINT .- A good deal of attention is paid to raising Peppermint in the vicinity of Detroit. It is represented as a sure and productive crop. The plants are set out by hand and after two years, are plowed under. The Peppermint is distilled into oil by means of a still, hich costs \$150. Every farmer is provided with them. The ordinary yield is eighteen pounds to the acre and it brings four dollars to four and a half per pound.

THE COTTON CROP.-From the information we have been able to obtain from almost every quarter, and especially from some of the most intelligent planters in our own District, we are induced to believe that the present crop must fall short of the last year. In some sections we hear of a falling off of at least one-third, and from every indication we are inclined to the ppinion that an early frost must be expected. In view of such a misfortune, however, we be-lieve the price of the staple will again rally, and we may yet, at least, hope to see 10 cents as

vears, is inapplicated ad actions prome service on that day. the text of popular in the same time is \$19,931,552. It will be to vigorous war—that it must be broken to changes and tion of New-York is variously estimated at from strange if an amount like this, deducted quarterly from our circulating medium, does not seriously affect our money market, and in the end to circumstances. In the old war, the Walchematerially impoverish us as a nation. The pro- ren expedition and the destruction of Sir John the wasting strength of the French Empire, were required for success. The Russians have nowbeen tested. They are formidable behind defences, but rubbish in the field. Hence the utmost vigor and rapidity of movement, like that introduced by the First Napoleon, are indispen-A MINISTER SUSPENDED.—The Indiana pres-bytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church prompt and energetic leader. To suffer the enemy to fortify, is to lose a campaign. The skill of the General must be directed always to force him to give battle, and Russian armies have never yet won victories from civilized troops. This requires immense preparations on the part of the Allies, and an expenditure on se scale to which that already incurred is as nothe-

ing. The end of the war is probably very distant. The government cannot treat as is alleged, and whether the people are still endowed. with that savage devotion which distinguished them in 1814, or are now disposed to take admodify their system of government, is a question to be tested. On this question depends in a great degree, the policy of the invading Generals, whether they are to conciliate and pay for all. or are to live at free quarters on a conquered

An English paper publishes a translation from Hindostan of a list of the idols manufactured by "a most respectable and orthodox house at by "a most respectable and orthodox house at Birmingham." Here it is: "Yamen, (god. of death,) in fine copper, very tasteful; Nicondi, (king of demons,) in great variety, the guant he rides being of the boldest design, and his sabres of the present style; Yaronnin, (god of the san) very spirited, his crocodile in brass and whip here. silver; Couberen, (god of wealth,) is of the most exquisite workmanship. Smaller demigods and minor demons in every variety. No credit, and discount allowed for ready money."

INDIA RUBBER BUTTONS.—Buttons, rivalling jet in beauty of gloss and finish, are now made from India rubber. The United States may and several large clothing houses have adopted the

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS.—This brave and gallant Irishman has retired beyond the limits of civilization, and is now living in a portion of Minnesota, where no foot save the red man's ever pressed the grass." A few years ago the nation was profuse in its honors and cologies of him for his bravery in the Mexican war. Now, the persecution of himself and countymen is the persecution of himself and countrymen is such that he, with many other noble spirits, has sought in the Western wilds that peace and tranquility denied him by the natives of the country for which he nobly fought and bled. What a commentary on the intolerent and persecuting spirit of the times.

DARING ROBBERY.—A testotaliar, on being told that temperance met were a band of robbers, said—"Yes, they line robbed the Poor House and the State Prison of their victims!"

Mathew Lansberg used to say, "If you wished to have a shoe made of durable materials, you should take the upper leather of the mouth of an old toper, for that never lets in water."

ed his education principally beneath the open sky, in the field and the forest, and who had wielded the axe more than the pen, while speak-ing of children, remarked with true and beautiful simplicity, " The little chips are nearest the heart."

A locomotive built to burn anthracite coal lis been running a hundred miles a day, it is stated on the Reading Railroad for the past four weeks and her performance is so satisfactory, that good judges on the road think her the best for passengers they have ever known. She has an the current quotation for good mercantile cotton abundance of steam and throws no dirt or sparks in our own town.—Winnshoro Register, and makes a saving of 43 per cont.

· A CURIOUS SERMON. The Brandon (Miss.) Register reports the

than I gits. bey a hard shell as no shell at all. You see me here to-day my breethering, drest in fine close; you mout think I was proud, my breeethering, for twenty years, an' although I'm capting of that flatboat that lies at yure landing, I'm not

proud, my breethering.
I'm not gwine ter tell you edzackly where my sperits of just men made perfeck.'

AT-VERY LOW PRICES!

THE Subscriber will sell his present large Stock
of French and English MERINOS and all
DELAINES at bery Low Prices. The assential specific of turpentime, and then ther's the specific opportunity. of French and English MERINOS and all sperits of turpentime, and then than's the sperits of turpentime, and then than's the sperits of turpentime, and then than's the sperits of sum folks call liquor, an' I've got as good an artikle of them kind uv sperits on my flatboat as ever wus fotched own the Mississippi riber, but thar's a great many kind of sperits, for the tex sez-" He played on a harp uv a thousand strings

V. Vanity has no connection with valor --W. Women and wine bring want and woo cold. The effect of active exercise is to give and wretchedness when wickedly indulged in. X, 'Xtra 'xertions accomplish 'xtraordinary

ly present it. And-and-mind your business and let other

takin' honest beeble's money for a more tarnin' | vicissitudes, and particularly the former. Volney was so struck by the fact, that he says in the United States there is no spring. To there can hardly be less than as many thousands persons of feeble constitutions, the transition of Israelites. They are variously divided into ducts of our native gold cannot fill up this defended in the constitutions, the transition of Israelites. They are variously divided into ducts of our native gold cannot fill up this defended in the constitutions, the transition of Israelites. They are variously divided into ducts of our native gold cannot fill up this defended in the constitutions, and reformed or rationalistic, the latter or thousands are constitutions. The remedy is fairs. Years of caution and exertion, in face of the constitutions of the constitutions are constitutions. to winter, especially when fluctuating, and being the gaining party. These do not hold to marked by no steady and regular progress, is the doctrine of a literal restoration to Judea; course with Europe. Home manufactures must "Kernolojus, den, feelin' de young folks' extremely trying, and the greatest caution, there-head, like so many cabbitch and charging 25 fore should be observed at these periods. I know many persons of the highest intelligence into account their general doctrinal views, with who postpone putting on their flannel to the longest possible period, believing that it is just the Jews of this country seem to be settling so much gained, and accordingly the winter is down into a system of religious denomination-far advanced before it is done. Instead of mischief being prevented by a timely resort to it, the most serious consequences are often pro- party-without much active faith, or expansive duced by this unwise postponement. It is against the first impressions of cold upon the skin that we are specially to guard; when the ginal peculiarities; and this we imagine will winter has fairly set in, and the skin has become habituated to it, there is less danger. If I had to fix a period in our latitude for putting on flanof the earth.-Southern Baptist. nel, I would say in September, and for taking it off, about the middle of May. Of course these

periods are liable to be effected by circumstances. I proceed now to give more particulary the proofs of experience as exhibited in the recorded testimony of eminent men, who have enjoyed the best opportunities for forming correct opinions on the subject. There is such a host of witnesses from the ranks of physicians and others, that it would seem almost invidious to make a selection. I will, however, mention two or three, assuring the reader that the utility of wearing flannel next the skin, is now almost universally conceded by those who know most about the matter, and that it is insisted upon in the British army and navy. That the health of the soldier is protected by it, alike in warm as well as in cold climates, is abundantly proved by Sir James McGregor, Captain Murray, Sir John Pringle, Sir George Balingale, Rush and others. The testimony of Captain Murray, as given by Combe, is very striking. Upon his return from a two years' service among the icobergs of the coast of Labrador, he was ordered to sail immediately for the West Indies. Having had great experience of the advantages of flannel, he ordered the pursor to draw two extra shirts and drawers for each man, and instituted a regular daily inspection to see that they were worn. He carried with him a crew of one hundred and fifty men, visited almost every island in the Gulf of Mexico, and notwithstanding the sudden transition from extreme climates, returned to

England without the loss of a man, or having any sick on board at the time of his arrival. Rush, in a note to his edition of Pringle, says that the utility of flamel worn next the skin was observed in several instances in the Revolutionary army of the United States. No one of the fficers who was thus clad was indisposed at the siege of Savannah, and no one escaped sickness who was not provided with this internal covering. He remarks further, that the troops from Wyoming, Pennsylvania, who wore flannel shirts next their skin, were rarely seen in military hospitals. To this testimony I will only add, that the most useful class among us, the Irish laborer, who ditches and drains our lands, and performs so much of the hard work upon our railroads, is clothed throughout the year with a red flannel shirt, and that when his habits are

not very bad, he enjoys a remarkable exemption I would here caution the reader against seeking warmth in clothing alone, or by any plan of artificial heat; and I cannot impress too forcibly U. Union unites to unity; in the whole uniit. It is when the body is in a state of inaction that it is most susceptible of the impressions of tone to the nerves, to quicken the circulation, to drive th. slood to the remotest parts of the system; in a word tostimulate all the vital operations, and elevate the animal temperature. From "SALLY MANDER safe!" said Mrs. Partington, what was said when I had under consideration as her eyes fell upon an advertisement. "Do the subject of exercise, the reader must be saistell me; Isaac, who this Sally Mander is, and fied that there can be no substitute for it.

tained places of public worship in that city, social interest which belongs to every organized energy. Like the modern Quakers, the American Jews seem to be gradually losing their orihenceforth mark them in every country, till they fade away and disappear from among the nations

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND .- During our recent visit to Fairfield, we were thrown in company with Mr. Elbert Feaster, a most interesting and polished gentleman. Mr. Feaster had the misfortune to lose his sight in infancy; but notwithstanding this bereavement, he has secured a thorough and finished education. He pursued his studies at Boston, and also attended the Lectures at Cambridge at University for three years. Upon returning to his home in Fairfield, he married an amiable lady and turned his attention to farming and school teaching. We spent many hours in agreeable conversation with him, and found him well informed upon most subjects. He informed us that he had bought a farm near Cedar Springs, in Spartanburg District, and designed opening an Asylum for the Blind in connection with Mr. Walker's school for the Deaf and Dumb. To enable him to carry out this project, Mr. Feaster will apply to the Legislation this winter for an appropriation of \$20,000. He will earry his plans and recommendations before the Committee on Education; and we sincerely hope that committee will recommend an adequate appropriation. We call the attention of our legislators to this fact, in order that they may collect all the information with regard to this unfortunate class of our population necessary, to an intelligent consideration of the application for their relief. By turning to the 341st page of the census of 1850, it will be perceived, that we have in South Carolina, 298 blind persons. Scattered as these are all over the State, without education and without a trade, they, constitute a helpless and unprofitable portion of our population. Mr. Feaster proposes to perform a most acceptable service to the State, by collecting them together and so educating them as to enable them to support themselves. Surely the Legislature will aid him in this laudable undertaking. The number of blind persons is greater by 49 than the number of insane; and we contend that the Legislature, having made a liberal appropriation for the latter is bound equally to do so for the former. The one class claims our sympathy as much as the other.-

Anderson Gazetto. A FARMING ITEM .- A PROFITABLE CROP.-Mr. Sidney H. Owens, who purchased Winchester's Island, containing 80 acres, for \$6,000, a few months ago, has realized half that sum from his crop of Broom Corn this season. Mr. H. had 60 acres under cultivation from which he realized 40,000 pounds of broom straw, and sold it at prices varying from \$7.50 to \$10 per exercise in the open air, whenever the state of the weather and other circumstances will allow the weather and other circumstances will allow the like when the state of the weather and other circumstances will allow the like when the like w 25 cents per bushel, or \$750 for the lot which makes almost \$4,000 for the produce of only sixty acres! The expense of cultivating was about \$1,000, which leaves \$3,000 net .- Fredrickburg (Va.) Herald.

" SALLY MANDER safe!" said Mrs. Partington, what she's been doing that they have got her safe." "I don't know what she's been doing." TROUBLE, like capital, is usually two-thirds said lke, but I guess she's sister to Jerry."

Jerry who, Isaac?" "Why Jerry Mander."